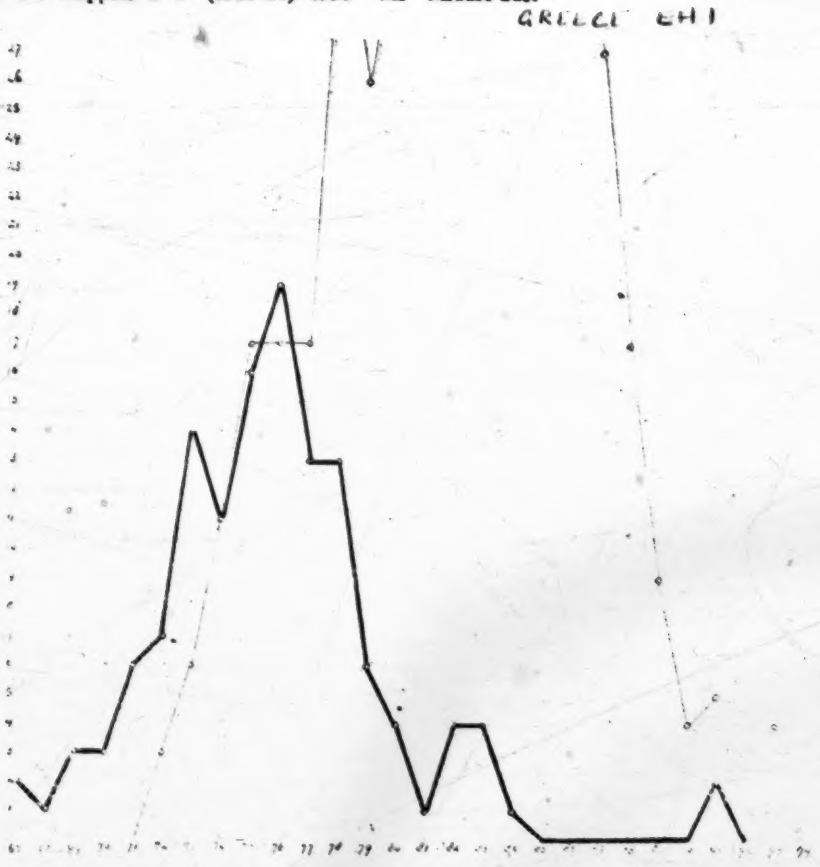
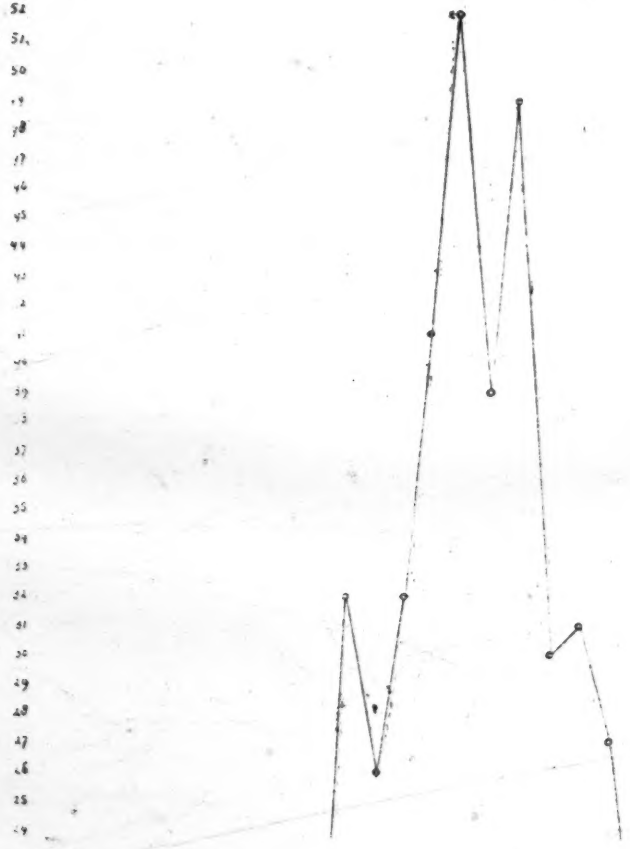


141
174

Fig. 17. The thin line gives the curve of 366 Greek heads measured by Apostolides and Stephanos and 100 measured by Duckworth. The big line gives the curve of 70 ancient (mostly helladic) Greek skull indices gathered by Stephanos plus 60 helladic and protogeometric skulls by Furst and Kumaris.

26: Kappers D-5 (1929-30) 1932 M1 Middle East

GREECE EH 1



141
174

p. 22(B)

26: Kappers D-5 (1929-30) 1932 M1 Middle East M1
GREECE EH 1
EGYPT MR 1

Another component of the Anatolian population is mesocephalic (index 78—79). That this component does not fail in Anatolia (apart from the Kurds) is not strange. We may have to do here with Kurdish influence or with similar Iranian elements, so abundant in Northern Persia.

Perhaps in ancient times this element has been still more numerous in Anatolia, where it may have been represented also by the Galati, the Carians and in Syria perhaps by the Philistines. The latter, according to *Salaman*, may be related to the Minoan population of Crete[1]). Curiously, the 78—79 index is still prevailing in Crete (*Duckworth, Hawes*, and *von Luschan*).

Also among the Greeks of Asia Minor of which I only examined 88 individuals (males) the 78—79 index is still quite evident in addition to the Caucasian subbrachycephalics. Although the mesocephalics still form a peak among the European Greeks, the latter are predominently subbrachycephalic (82) as appears from the large curve (fig. 17) in which I arranged all the European Greek indices (466) gathered by *Apostolides, Stephanos* and *Duckworth*.

There are, however, good arguments to show that the subbrachycephalic Caucasian invasion of Greece started in and after the late Helladic period (corresponding with the late Minoan period in Crete), with the invasion of the Achaeans (2000—1500 B.C.). In the smaller (big line) curve added to fig. 17, I arranged all the middle helladic, late helladic and protogeometric indices available in literature (*Stephanos,, Kumaris, Furst*), 130 skulls altogether. This additional curve shows that the vast majority of the ancient Preachaean population of Greece was mesocephalic. To what race(s) they may have belonged is not quite sure.—

They usually are called the Mediterranean (sometimes the Pelasgian) race and are supposed to form still the main stock of the Southern Italians.—

It is however probable that there are more than one element in the ancient Minoan and Helladic population. *Sergi*[2]), who considers this population to be of Eurafrican origin, recorded several archeological and anthropological arguments to prove that this ancient population of Crete and Greece was related to the Proto-Egyptian and Proto-Libyan people. Also *Duckworth* (1912) emphasized the analogy between the Minoan Cretans and the ancient Egyptians, and Libyans.—Sir *Arthur Evans* clearly showed their cultural relation with Egypt.

In Upper Egypt the average index of the ancient skulls in 73, in Lower Egypt, however, according to *Elliot Smith* there was an addition to the 73 index, also a 75.6 index group, that is considered also by this author to be of

1) Which however certainly contained a probably larger hamitic (proto-Egyptian) and perhaps also a Phoenician stock.

2) *Sergi*. Primitive inhabitants of Europe. The Monist. Vol. 9. 1899, p. 301; *Sergi*. The Mediterranean Race; Scott, London, 1901, and *Sergi* the Mediterranean Culture and its diffusion in Europe. The *Monist*, Vol. 12, 1902.

G
E alien origin.—This 73 index people may be represented in ancient Hellas by
144 the 73 index peak. They may have been more numerous in Crete than in the
174 mainland of Greece, as the average index with the ancient Cretans according to
141 *Duckworth* is no more than 73.4[1]) (65% of the Minoan skulls being dolicho-cephalic, 26% mesocephalic and the rest brachycephalic).—

The mesocephalic (76) skull index group—more numerous in ancient Greece[2]) than in Crete—, may have been a different race, the more so, as according to *Furst* their burial places were also different. It is, however, very difficult to say what race this was, as on one hand the 76 skull index peak is also very outstanding with the Phoenicians (and Syrian Beduins) and on the other the living head index corresponding with this index (between 77 and 78) occurs with the mesocephalic group of the Kurds and the corresponding North Persian Iranians.—

Looking for pictures of old Minoans Dr. *Frankfort* called my attention to a similarity between the Minoan "Amorgod" (c.f. *Hall*'s Aegean Archeology Pl. 14) and one of *Von Luschan*'s Kurds. *Salaman* compared the Minoan Cup bearer to Philistine pictures. On the other hand the profile of this cup bearer resembles still more pictures of Syrian Beduin types in my possession.—

So the Iranian (Aryan) and Phoenician relations with the mesocephalic old Cretans and old Helladic population is still an open question[3]).—

As far as concerns the subbrachycephalic invasion in Greece (and Crete) which, according to Archeologists started with the Achaean invasion, but since has continually increased, there seems to exist little doubt that it brought chiefly subbrachycephalic Caucasians to this country. This may also explain Homer's frequent allusion to fair hair and blue eyes with the Achaeans. They may have entered Greece both from the North (Danube districts) and via the Ionian islands.

144 According to *Ell. Smith*[4]) and *Gunther*[5]) the Achaeans formed part of
174 a larger Ionian stock.

A later invasion was the Dorian (± 1200 B.C.). *Ridgeway, Hawes* and *Casson* agree that the Dorians came from the North, probably from Illyria or further North (*Casson*) from the Hallstatt regions. *Hawes* is inclined to

---

1) According to *Hawes* a little higher.

2) As far as concerns Iranian elements in Greece we also have to think of the manifold historical relations with Persia.—

K
142 3) The question may even arise if there is any racial relation between the mesencephalic Kurds and Phoenico-Aramean Semites. The prevailing blondness of the mesocephalic Kurds is a myth and among the mesocephalic Kurdish skulls photographed by *Chantre* there is at least one that closely resembles the Phoenician type. Besides, North Syria and Kurdistan are not so far apart and difference of language does not necessarily mean difference of race.—

4) *G. Elliot Smith* Human History, 1930.

5) *Günzler* Rassengeschichte des Hellenischen und Römischen Volkes, 1929.

In the large curve in fig. 79 I reproduce the cephalic indices of about 500 modern Greeks measured by APOSTOLIDES [1]), STEPHANOS [2]), DUCKWORTH [3]) and SCHIFF [4]).

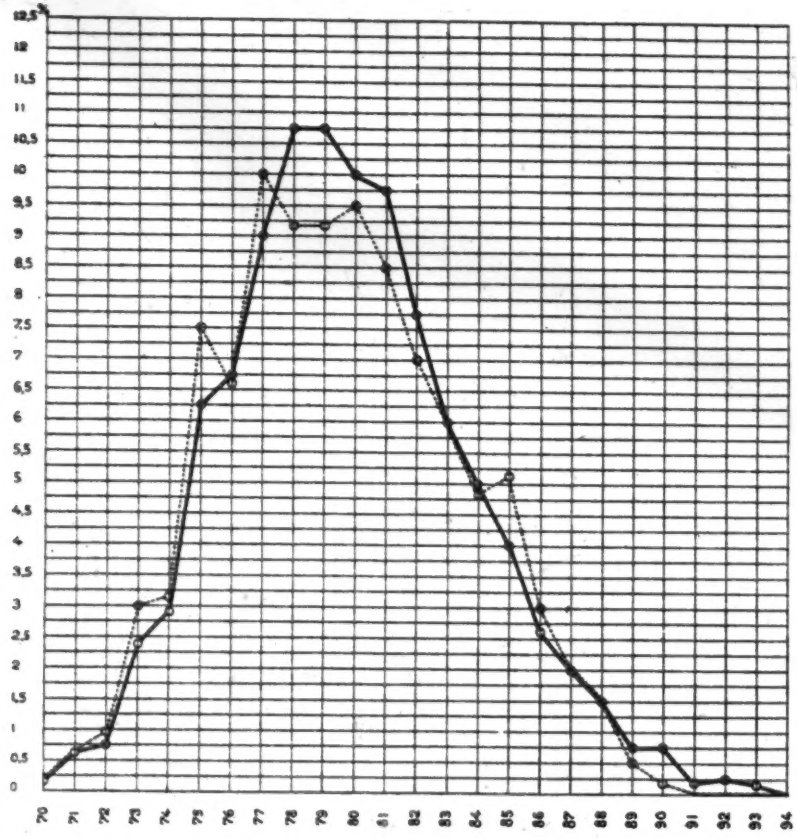


Fig. 78. Continuous curve: Cephalic index curve of 2000 Bulgarians, showing the presence of an Iranian or Scythian (Nordic) race in the Balkan peninsula. After CWIRKO GODYCKI. Dotted curve: indices from South West Bulgaria only.

[1]) APOSTOLIDES. Quelques mesures sur le vivant prises en Grèce. Bull. Soc. d'Anthrop. de Paris, T. IV, 1883, p. 614.

[2]) STEPHANOS. Grèce. Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences médicales, Paris, Tome X, 1884, p. 435.

[3]) DUCKWORTH. Report on anthropological work in Athens and Crete. Report of the British Association for the advancement of Science, 1903, p. 404. The index figures of the 100 male Greeks measured in Athens are found in his report for the Brit. Ass. of 1912, p. 265.

The individuals measured by DUCKWORTH were school-boys. They are largely responsible for the 84 indices.

[4]) SCHIFF. Beiträge zur Anthropologie der südlichen Peleponnes. Zeitschr. f. Ethnologie, Bnd. 46, 1914, p. 14.

GREECE EH I

M
174
144
G
[141]

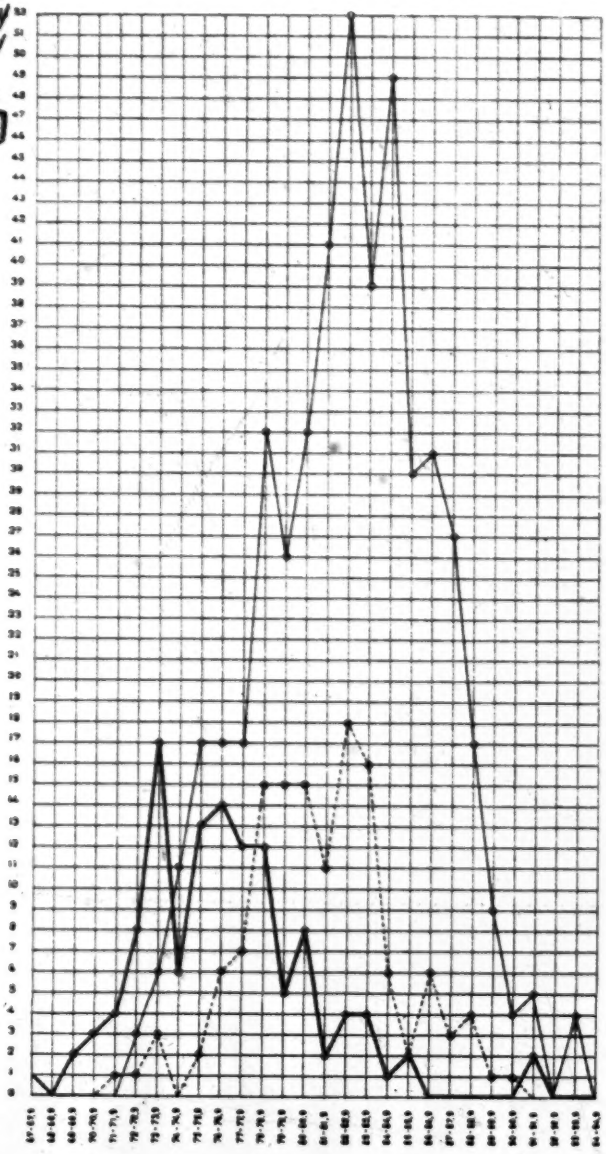


Fig. 79. Thin continuous line: cephalic indices of recent Greeks measured by APOSTOLIDES, STEPHANOS and DUCKWORTH. Dotted curve cephalic indices of Greeks from Meligala and Mani in the Peleponnesos by SCHIFF. Thick continuous curve: indices of the Helladic skulls.

p. 150